CUBA. BURRIEL'S DEFENCE.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE.

dined in company with a select party, including Governor Ward and senator Frelinghuysen. About a quarter to nine o'clock he was escorted to the Industrial Exhibition, where had gathered the largest assemblage yet witnessed in the building, probably not less than 10,000 persons, one-half being of the gentler sex. The appearance of the war-stained veteran, distinguished by his general's shoulder straps and double-breasted frock coat, was the signal for cheering, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. After being surged through the main part of the building, the General was escorted to the directors' room, where he had to go through the

through the REGULATION HANDSHAKING to an immense crowd of persons. He passed the might at Mr. Halsey's. To-day he will make a quiet visit to the Rink and see what is to be seen. The General was extremely generous in his compliments about Newark and its attractions, but extremely retieent regarding his views of matters now absorbing the attention of the entire country.

HOBOKEN FOR WAR.

Despite the numerous army of decayed youths. milk-and-water patriots and broken down politicians for which Hoboken is famous, there is, nevertheless, a fair amount of blood and muscle in that city, which only awaits the tocsin blast to be roused city, which only awaits the toesh blast to be roused to energetic action against the degenerated phalanxes of Castic. All the military men and hundreds of others are spoiling for a fight in the shambles of the no longer "Faithful like." Captain Aldoretta, one of the police officers says he can raise a company in a few hours, and Chief Dunavan, of the police, thinks that the name of Hoboken volunteers would be legion in the event of a crisis. There are some, of course, who, with that obstinate dogmatism of huntred culture, take sides with spain, and glory as much in her present decreptude ns in some of her past norrors; but the number of such bright statesmen is, happily, small.

THE LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Session-Cabinet Members Very Reticent-Supposition That Fish Told Them To Be Silent-Hoping Still That Spain Will Yield.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1873. The session of the Cabinet to-day lasted over four hours. In addition to the considera-tion of the reports of the members, the Virginius engaged some time. Though all of the members have been approached to-night they emphatically decline to give information or even talk upon the subject. This is considered as significant. It is stated that Secretary Fish suggested that the members should be reticent at least for the present. As conversations repeated and printed might be misconstrued, nothing would be gained by forcing public opinion in advance of the diplomatic controversy. Mr. Fish has no doubt but the visit of Soler, the Spanish Minister of the colonies, to Cuba, will enable him to report fully to his government the information it has asked time to obtain. He still hopes the just demands of our government may be complied with without prejudice to the Spanish Republic, and sees no reason, from the tenor of Minister Sickles' despatches, to abandon the idea of attaining a just conclusion. It will take some time before the Spanish Ministry can determine whether our complaint is properly founded, and hasty action on the part of the United States would not vindicate our claim. These, it is reported, were the views of the President last night, and he has heard of nothing to-day to change them. While he and earnestly sympathizes with the embarrassments which surround the ad-ministration at Madrid, and appreciates its delicate position, he will proceed with deliberation and caution and will not abate one jot or tittle from the just demands made for reparation for the outrage against our national dignity. However much the government may regret to complicate the affairs of the Castelar government, it will not fail to respond to any reasonable require-ment of public opinion as it is now exhibited in this country. Its duty in these trying circumstances has been impressed upon the Madrid Cabinet in the most emphatic manner. If the Spanish government contends that the action of her representatives was right the issue will be

for Congress to settle.

The nationality of the Virginius is still a matter of investigation; but, so far, there is the best authority for saying that nothing has been found to affect her legal right to American protection. The leading points raised against her are that she is really owned in whole or part by Cubans who are not citizens of the United States; that she has not been in an American port for three years, and that she was not numbered as required by law for some 18 the after taking out her register at New York. These points are regarded as set at rest by the assertions of experts in the navigation laws and regulations; that as long as she remains registered at her home port of New York as the property of John F. Patterson no legal ownership in her by foreigners or citizens could be recognized if set up in their behalf; also, that under the Registry laws a vessel can stay away from an American port as long as she pleases, and can use her certi-Scate of registry as long as she is absent from this country, and, finally, that if it was the intention of Congress to require every American vessel to be her first certificate of registry the law on the subject is fatally defective in falling to sufficiently express that as the law stands. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to estab-lish and provide a system of numbering vessels, and requires a vessel so numbered to have her

The Spanish Story of the Virginius Massacre.

ALFARO'S OFFER FOR HIS LIFE.

The Correspondence Between General Burriel and the American Vice Consul.

We are indebted to Mr. Ferrer de Couto, editor of El Cronista, the Spanish organ in this city, for advance proofs of the following letters from Santiago de Cuba, which were inspired, if not written, by General Burriel nimself, as El Cronista intimates in the introduction. The accompanying correspondence between General Burriel and American Vice Consul Schmitt, as well as the British Vice Consul and naval commander, presents some additional facts of the highest impor tance. The letter of Pedro de Alfaro offering to reveal the plans of the insurgents in order to save his life contradicts the story that he offered \$1,000,000 if he were exempted from the doom of the other prisoners.

THE SPANISH ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE

(From El Cronista of to-day,) The extraordinary accounts which are nov being given in the island concerning the affair at Santiago de Cuba have brought to us a correspondence of the greatest interest, with docu ments so original and important that we insert it in our present number with difficulty. Of its authoritative origin we can speak with the greatest solemnity; and, although we do not mention it, our readers will be able to divine it by the character of truth which it manifests:-

solemnity; and, although we do not mention it, our readers will be able to divine it by the character of truth which it manifests:—

SANTIAGO DE CURA, NOV. 4, 1873,

MY VERY DEAR SIR—YOU, who, from time to time, with a constancy worthy of all eulogy, have lollowed the course of the insurrection in this island; you, who, with the patriotism of a true hearted Spaniard, have sustained in a foreign land and everywhere those unquestionable rights which assist us in this struggle; you, who are always disposed, even at the cost of whatever sacrifice, to defend our giorious banner, have learned through the periodicals the capture of the fibruster steamer, of the pirate steamer, called the Virginus, and have referred to it in El Cronista, which you do worthily conduct, giving notice of the movements of our enemies, for the arrangement of the important expedition which has been frustrated; and although you have received an account of the capture in general terms, I desire to have the pleasure of making known the details, so as to make the matter understood clearly, as they give much evidence of the great importance of the expedition, and, though far from me the desire to give them with exaggeration, you, in your good judgment, will verify how our enemies, the same as the priscners, have been given to know what a terrible blow they have suffered from its falling into our hands. You will appreciate these details without doubt, will arrange and prepare in such manner as you think best, if you desire to publish them. Commencing with signalizing the cowardly fight of our enemies, who, with an indescribable panic, seeing that the power of the steamer could not preserve them from the pursuit of our brave marines, threw their arms to the bottom of the sea, as a speedy surrender, in place of doing with them as they had boasted—namely, conquer or die. But we know that whatever is heroic does not find a piace in the hearts of our enemies. Bernabe Varona, or Bembeta, who from the moment of the capture presented himself as the figure Cespedes and of a son of Quesada, and gave the commander of the Tormado to understand that the prize was of more impuriance than would appear at first view of the personnel which composed the expedison. Nevertheless, in forming a list of the prisoners and crew, &c., names were feigned and nothing appeared to attract attention thereto until day permitted an examination of the physiognomies, which, although dirty, were not in harmony with their clothes. Soon was made known the individuals who, as a second cowardly act, and with a view of procuring their safety, purchased quickly, for \$10, \$20 and \$30, shirts, pantaloons and blouses, grimy and dirty, until there were no more, from the firemen of the Virginius, and, habited in this manner, they were fied one to another and placed in the hold of the grind and blow which the Gommander of the Tornado amid such disagreeable lumber. Not so with Varona, Cespedes and Quesada, who were treated by the Commander of the Tornado amid such disagreeable lumber. Not so with Varona, Cespedes and Quesada, who were treated by the Commander of the Tornado amid such disagreeable lumber. Not so with Varona, Cespedes and Quesada, who were treated by the Commander of the Tornado amid such disagreeable lumber. Not so with Varona, Cespedes and Quesada, who were treated by the Commander of the Tornado, so was made and the will leaving a belt of ounces, which he already mentioned dissimulation continuing to speak of persons whom he in no manuer desired to discover or compromise; but always tending to the end by seeking clemency.

He said much truth concerning the disap-

the already mentioned dissimulation continuing to speak of persons whom he in no manuer desired to discover or compromise; but always tending to the end by seeking clemency.

He said much trath concerning the disappointment that had resulted to the voyage of the vessel. Notwithstanding the care taken in Jamaica before putting to sea, and in many other things, though insisting that his veracity should not be doubted, he discovered the intentions and purposes of the enemy. As they arrived in the bay they were boarded by General Burriel, the Commanding General of the department, who called Bemoeta into his presence, and in answering the few questions which were directed to him he spoke in the same manner he had done to the commander of the Tornado, and repeating that he could not become a traitor. What sacrifice is that which Cespedes as well as Quesada would not make to save the lives—the first of his bother and the second of his son. Always the same tendency, little noble, although disguised with a pretended heroism and a false constancy. The prisoners, in number 102, who came figuring as passengers, but were in truth insurgents, were placed at the disposition of the civil and military authority of this place, judged according to the law and transferred to prison, leaving on board the crew to be judged by the marine, as is the custom in such cases. Four military fiscals were appointed to try those on shore, and soon, through the intelligence of the judges, were made known the names of the mercenary liyan, recognized by his known type, already known from the chief that it was he, though he gave the name of Smiti, Oscar Varona, Augustin Varona, a certain Boitei. Henry Castellanos, Salvador Pineda, Loret de Mols, these on land; and aboard Alfaro, Arce y Bosa (Juan Ne) omucenoj, and others, in great pait from Principe, but not surit; which he did not really possess and an unhas and provided agreem of unablering vessels, and requires a vessel so numbered to have her been decided as agreemed vessels of the bear of the providing of the Personal of the mark on pain of foresture of nationality, but it does not say that every yeasel shale on pain of foresture of nationality, but it does not say that every yeasel shale on the providing of the providing o

a just limit. We place it where reason and experience dictate to us.

Concerning the personality of Varona, it is well known that in Jamaica he rode and walked through the streets in the elegant uniform of a general—a uniform that, with the arms and ammunition, ought to go to the bottom of the sea. The steamer Virginius, that pratical bark—that bark which brought to our shore a squadron of incendiaries—which brought arms to those who are always ready to flee, carried the American banner. I need not comment on this incident.

Joseph Fry, who was captain of the Virginius,

which brought arms to those who are always ready to fice, carried the American banner. I need not comment on this incident.

Joseph Fry, who was captain of the Virginius, as finally declared that he knew that the cargo which had been confided to him consisted of arms, ammunition and material of war; that he knew the class of passengers that he brought to our shore, but he sought a good business and was largely rewarded; that he knew the dangers, but believed the probabilities of success greater than those of inline.

The tribunals of justice as well as the ordinary council of war of the marine were moved by the greatest activity, and as in the persons of Varona, Cespedes, Jesus del Sol and Ryan nothing more than identification was necessary, as their multiplied dereluctions on previous occasions were already known, they were last night piaced in the Capilla, and at seven o'clock this morning they suffered the extreme penalty, in strict compilance with law. They suffered their just pantshment with a certain serenity, exemplifying in no one more force of heart than in Ryan.

The tribunals continue in their delicate mission and are determined to mete out a severe lesson to all those who insist out in their delicate mission and are determined to mete out a severe lesson to all those who insist out into in their delicate respectively.

I approve of this occasion to offer you my sincere esteem.

THE TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, NOV. 9, 1873. MY DEAR AND RESPECTED SIR-With the same object for which I had the pleasure to address you my letter dated on the 4th inst., and in virtue of the importance which from day to day the capture steamer Virginius is making clear, I am going to explain even more the details which I furnished you and to add several others that are being placed in evidence.

The great importance of the prize, which our enemies allow us to perceive, according to the events that are happening among themselves, is now beyond doubt, from the revelations and say ings of the prisoners, and at the same time they are corroborating news already had here, although obscure, with respect to the enemy's camp,

It results that in the so called Chamber existing in the island, and also among the chiefs of the forces, there is antagonism, rivalry and disunion, in such terms that they proceed in complete disconcert and even to estrangement. Each one also has reason to complain in his respective place, as flye years of constant suffering, as, they do not doubt of the sterilty of their efforts. This, acknowledged by them, they communicated to the Cuban committee in that place (New York), and the committee, comprehending the gravity of all, and seeing so many sacrifices about to be lost, have determined upon the nomination Exterior, Secretaries, Generals, &c., these honors falling upon the individuals whose names you already have, and on some others whom I will note. They have also had to make unheard-of efforts to collect funds for this expedition, as also to use all astuteness and sagacity to gather the number of men that compose it, according to the data which you have. The proofs that these supposed persons came

with such places and positions, and even the desire of others to retire by the same steamer, are that, notwithstanding the announcements of the disembarkation on the north coast, it was effected on the south, at the time when the iorces in the field, making

that even with them they could had savatation some new orgic, to which they had so much inclination.

The same views have been followed by those who, though enveloped in coarse garments and concealing their names, it was known who they were, and they were given clean clothes, utensils of cleanliness, and some distinction was even made in their food; and the cynicism of Aliaro came to the extreme of saying, addressing the officer of the guard on board the Tornado, that the treatment was iniquitous, as they were all decent persons. I omit the answer that he received, very opportunety, and to which it did not appear convenient for him to reply.

Of the prisoners on shore, whose names I have already given you, and some other boys with beards, of families who passed in Puerto Principe for being decent, some have already confessed their names; but as if the redness of shame could mount to their cheeks they continue begriming mount to their cheeks they continue begriming their hands and faces with the dirt of the jail. The tribunals continued their mission without

the sentence was complied with. I also remitted you copies of the cynical documents which they sent to the superior authority of the department before going out to their execution.

Other copies will let you see the questions which said authority has had with a certain foreign representative. The Virginius will go out affoat between to-day and to-morrow, and soon she will be ready to be a second Tornado, if this were necessary.

representative. The Virginius will go out affoat between to-day and to-morrow, and soon she will be ready to be a second Tornado, if this were necessary.

An attempt has been made to circulate the report that said ship had her papers clear and in form. This is false; for she had a roll, or, better said, a simple list, with suppositions names for the most part. See, now, what documents every ship should have which goes according to rule, and in which the most insignificant incident even in the change of course should be noted, and all that the steamer Virginius lacked will be comprehended. The day after to-morrow the Bandera Española will publish an article making known the want of maritime documents which the marine authorities have found in their investigations.

In case it be wished to raise any calumny about the ages of those who were shot, I tell you that all were eyer 18 years of age, which is that marked by spanish laws, and that the youngest, Herminio Quesada, tesufied and signed that he had completed that age on the 4th of October last.

A rare coincidence, the marine prosecutor, Don José Maria Autran, first class lieutenant of the navy and commander of the gunbous Isla de Cuba, is a Cuban and a fathatic and loyal spaniard, as well as very many other officers of the army who serve in different parts.

Another, the house of Major Arana—prosecutor of those who were tried on shore—was set on fire in the night, wherein the 12 were placed in the chaplain's hands; but it was soon extinguished, and there was no more damage than the Inght and general alarm of the town.

With pride and find of satisfaction I can assure you that I have not seen during my life, in similar contingences, more cordiality, good sense, more respect and more silence than was observed by the innabitants of this town. Even the loyal spaniards, wo, with arms in their hands, wish or and ask in silence the administration of justice, which is so necessary, are possessed of that noble sentiment—child of our love of nationality—only known to gr

THE DEATH DOOMED SPEAK.

Alfaro's Letter to General Burriel Offering His Secrets for His Life. To His Excellency Senor Brigadier Don JUAN N. BURRIEL, Commanding General of Santiago de Cuba:-

Your Excellency-In the name of humanity and respect to civilization, normfied by the terrible and sangulary scenes of a fratricidal war, and comprehending the inutility of continuing for a longer time & conflict in which has been sacrificed the most generous blood that has taken part in it, I have determined to open my voice, not only to desist completely in assisting the cause of the Cuban insurrection, but to work for the restoration of the tranquility of this soil under the dominion of Spain, employing all my influence with the principal personages of the insurrection to that end. He who subscribes is the surrection to that end. He who subscribes is the private secretary of General Quesaus, who is the actual agent of the Cubans abroad, and who is compromised to exercise all his influence with that chief to accomplish this end. Moreover, in his character as such, he has in his hand secrets of some importance which he will reveal whenever Your Excellency will give him the opportunity. To this purpose I entreat that Your Excellency will concede hie to the passengers and crew of the Virginius, among whom is myself. The few moments I have at my disposition prevent my detailing the revelations which refer to future operations which have already been accomplished, and some negotiations with the government of the United States and subornation of American employées. A simple audience of half an hour will satisfy Your Excellency.

Santiago De Cuba, Nov. 7, 1873.

Other Offers of Submission. To His Excellency Senor Commanding General DON J. N. BURRIEL :-

Your Excellency-The undersigned have the onor to make known to Your Excellency that they are disposed to contribute, in every way in their power, to the accomplishment of the above, for which they have the honor to await your orders in the prison of Santiago de Cuba. God guard Your Excellency many years.

AUGUSTIN BE VARONA.

GUILLERMO S. VALLS.

JOSE BORTEL. ARTURO D. DE MOLA. JUSTO CONSUEGRA. JOSE OFERO. SALVADOR PINEDO.

Captain Fry's Appeal to the Council of War for the Lives of His Crew.

With the permission of the Council I desire to say a few words in favor of the crew of the Virginius, to the end of mitigating the punishment which has been inflicted upon them. The first pilot had just escaped from shipwreck, and needed clothes and time to do so. I said nothing to him blockade running; but, on the contrary, as I had the authorization of the owners and had prepared the papers of the bark, potity. ing all that the vessel would be occupied in the passenger traffic from the islands to Puerto Limones, in Costa Rica, or carrying merchandise to Cuba, as I believe the steamer could do. From the time that the arms were taken on board I do not believe he had an opportunity to part from the people to see the Consul. The Consul in Puerto Principe sent for me, but I did not receive his message until I had started, having been compelled to leave port by order of the authorities. I had a guard on board to prevent the desertion of passengers. Some of them protested, and varona responded to manifestations of this class with a pistol. It was considered a matter of risk among mariners to lorce a blockade, for which they are paid large salaries. For years it has been notorious that a great number of vessels were engaged in it during the American war, and, notwithstanding many prizes were taken, not a single lile was sacrificed. On the contrary, the greater part of the prisoners were iberated after a short imprisonment. Of the law in Cuba and the proclamation referring to the introduction of arms into Cuba I had not heard until the night of my conviction, if, with superior opportunites, I was ignorant of a case decided by other than international law, how completely ignorant should be these poor people. I was continually in company of persons who ought to have known it, yet the fact was never once alluded to. In a word, I believe that they were ignorant, and that the world will be grievously surprised to know that their lives are sacrificed. The counsel well know that I am not pleading for my life; I have neither home nor country—a victim of war and persecution—I being shut out from the road to prosperity until I am unable to provide bread for my wife and seven children, who know what it is to suffer from the vicissitudes of my life. My life is one of suffering, and it is not for myself that I implore. The machinist (Knight) came against his will. Spaniards, the world is not so full of persons that prefer hofor to life! The poor Boss—a poor gentium, will a heart as tender and compassionate as that of a woman, who thought more of others than of himself—pardon him! The poor fellow is my servant, hired to wait upon me in port, and inot unscribed on the roil. H not believe he had an opportunity to part from the people to see the Consul. The Consul in Puerto Principe sent for me, but I did not receive his

Letter to Edward C. Genet.

Mr. EDWARD C. GENET, No. 48 Pine street, New

MY DEAR NED-I am here in the same position as when I arrived, having done little more than clean the vessel and reduce things to order. A vessel more shamefully treated never noated on the waters. I found it like a dirty, filthy tavern and a sort of refuge for the patriots of Cuban persuasion. The interior of the hold was overrun with rats and cockroaches; on the forecastle the men playing at cards and drinking, and the

cabin filled with individuals thinking little, but eating and drinking extraordinarily, commencing to breaking with soup at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, and living in a species of inxury quite disproportioned to the value of board, o'clock in the morning, and living in a species of inxury quite disproportioned to the value of board, o'clock in the morning, and living in a species of inxury quite disproportioned to the value of board, o'clock in the morning, and living in a species of inxury quite disproportioned to the value of board, o'clock in the morning, and living in a species of inxury quite disproportioned to the value of board, o'clock in the morning, and living in a species of inxury quite disproportioned to the value of board, o'clock in the morning, and living in a species of inxury quite disproportioned to the value of board, o'clock in the morning and living in a species of inxury quite disproportioned to the value of board, o'clock in the morning and living in a species of the vessel as vet. I am induced to believe that I shall be o'c some service to these Cubans. God knows they have need of friends, and many of them. A thing so easy as the liberation of this unhappy island, so rich in value, can be accomplished and in the most part I am under the impression that the most proceed to work and do it. For my part I am under the impression that the most proceed to work and do it. For my part I am under the impression that the most proceed to work and do it. For my part I am under the impression that the most proceed to work and do it. For my part I am under the impression that the most proceed to work and do it. For my part I am under the impression that the most part in the most capable of restatance. When they are the impression that the most part in the first warrance in the most capable of restatance. If he desires to unite with us, you may be the purpose of making money, to which end I can obtain the most ample most extraordinary results. While Simpson is sick guard the secret among th

Letters by Vice Consul Schmitt to General Burriel.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 2, 1873. To His Excellency Schor Brigadier Don Juan N.

BURRIEL .-SIR-I have the honor to very respectfully inform your Excellency that an official despatch, sent by this Consulate of the United States of America, at nine exactly of this day, to the office of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, addressed to the Consul of the United States in Kingston, Jamaica, about information of the nationality of the steamer Virginius, which I am in duty bound to transmit to the Consul-General in Havana and to the Department of State in Washington. I have been informed that the aloresaid telegram cannot be sent on to its address, having been objected to and detailed by You. Fr. said telegram cannot be sent on to its address, having been objected to and detained by Your Excellency's orders, and being obliged to inform my superiors of the event, I wish very respectfully to request Your Excellency to allow me to allow me to know the cause of the detention and of its not being transmitted. I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

E. G. SCHMITT, Vice Consul of the United States.

being transmitted. I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

E. G. SCHMITT, Vice Consul of the United States.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, }

November 3, 1873.

TO HIS Excellency Schor Brigadier Commandant General, &c., Don Juan N. Burriel:—

Sir.—Very respectfully I Inform Your Excellency that I have knowledge of the steamer Virginius, which has been brought to this port at five and a hali in the alternoon of the 1st inst., conducted by the Spanish war steamer Tornado, as a ship captured on the high seas, having aboard many passengers besides the captain and crew, cleared in Kingston, Jamaica, and, as I have heard, said steamer navigated under the American flag. I then, as representative of the government of the United States in this city and port of Santiago de Cuba, to fix the fact of her nationality went yesterday morning at hine o'clock punctually to the office of the company of the submarine telegraph to transmit a telegram to the Consul of the United States in Jamaica asking for the nationality of the steamer Virginius and if despatched under American papers, which telegram was objected to and detained by Yoer Excellency, as I have had the nonor to communicate to Your Excellency in a communication of yesterday, the 2d inst., to which i am surprised at not having received a reply relative to the business which, under such urgent circumstances, would be olgreat value to the numerous American critizsus interested, which reply I am auxiously waiting for. I wished also to request Your Excellency (not having received any communication from Your Excellency, about the event), considering that I should be notified and also permitted to see the American critizens detained in the jail of this city, and also the captain and crew of the atoresaid ship, Very respectively lask Your Excellency to permit that I be admitted to the jail and on board the ships, where they are detained as prisoners, to enable me to fill my dutes as Consul of the United States.

Consulate of the United States.

Consulate of the

Vice Consul of the United States.

Consulate of the United States.

Consulate of the United States.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 3, 1873.

To his Excellency senor Brigadier and Commandant General Don Juan N. Burraret.

Sir.—I have very respectfully to inform Your Excellency that up till this hour, six and a half in the evening of this, 3d day of November, I have not had the honor to receive any reply from Your Excellency to my official communications of the 2d inst, and of this morning in reference to a telegram directed to the Consul of the United States in Kingston, Jamaica, detained by Your Excellency and not transmitted, and also for not having received any communication from any of the Spanish authorities, particularly from Your Excellency, about the event of the steamer Yurginius, which was known by the last news published in the papers and of public knowledge in the neighboring island of Jamaica, as a national steamer under the American flag of the United States of America, and with all her papers and clearances legally authensticated and sealed with the coat of arms of the aloresaid United States, and of my request to be permitted to see and communicate with the American citizens, the captain, crew and passengers of the beforesaid steamer, as well those in Jail as those on board the ships in potr, having to fail in y consular duties as representative of the American govconsider a special content of the consideration of the ships in port, having to faill my consular duties as representative of the American government and in conformity with the treaty between Spain and the United States in the year 1795. And as I have now had in any way my desire compiled with by Your Excellency and other authorities in consideration of ray reiterated requests in this matter, and not having admitted aby of my desires, nor have I been able to know what could be done about the rights of the American citizens, as well as the captain of the ship and his crew, in conformity with the before cited treaty between Spain and America, article 7, I most respectfully protest against Your Excellency, the authorities and the Spanish government, as I do in the name, and as representative, solemnly protest against the Spanish government, all and every person or persons, for their performances and irregularities, processes and sentences, that may occur to any or various persons or individuals interested, detained and prisoners, for all costs and damages, as well personal, as If belonging to one or various of the American steamer Virginus; the same also to all interests and values of the same before said ship that may be reclaimed by their owners or any person incrested, all of which is going to be transmitted literally to the Consul General in Havana and to the Department of State in Washington. I have the honor to be, sir, your very numble and respectual servant.

E. G. SUMMITT, Vice Consul of the United States.

Letter from General Burriel to the

Letter from General Burriel to the

American Consul.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE EASTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ISLE OF CUEA. I have received two communications of yours, one of this date and the other of yesterday, the first inquiring if it is true that a telegram directed by you to the Consul of the United States at Kingston, Jamaica, asking information concerning the nationality of the steamer Virginius, tured on the high seas as a pirate by the Spanish man-of-war Tornado, was detained by my order. In my desire to respond duly to the exquisite zeal you have demonstrated in this matter, I should have answered your communication at once; but, as I received it at a time when I had devoted myself exat a time when I had devoted myself ex-clusively to matters of serious moment during days of festivity, in which all the employes, like all the world, apply them-selves to meditation upon the divine mysteries and to the commemoration of All Souis' day, as prescribed by our holy religion, and were not en-gaged in their usual secular avocations, it has not been possible until the early hours of the morning to comply with your requests, as was my desire to do.

been possible until the early hours of the morning to comply with your requests, as was my desire to do.

To answer you, I have to mahifest to you, although it is paintal for me to do so, that I gave the order to which you refer for the detention of your telegram to the chief of the telegraph station, in virtue of the faculities which are conceded to me by the government in the establishment of this service in the island. Respecting the first of those two communications, which was received yesterday, and in which you express surprise that I had not replied thereto, and that you had not been called to the prison or notified of the capture of the piratical vessel which, as you had heard, was navigated under American colors, and expressing further your interest in reservance to a number of citizens of your country, referring, without doubt, to those who are called passengers of the Virginius—I take pleasure in answering that I cannot conceive the strangeness you attribute to the fact that you had not received my reply, as not many hours have passed between the receipt of the one and the other communication. As for the circumstances which prevented an earlier response, I have already indicated them. In regard to your surprise at not having received notification, I regret much that it should have cansed you the threatment of the phase of the residence of the nation which you represent, and the American colors—a parase not very intelligible to me—supposing, however, that you intended to say that she navigated under the colors of the nation which you represent, and the American colors—a worn, and even in some of its islands—permit me to reply that for my part I am unable to decide upon the act of notification which you desire. In the first

to go so precipitately to the hall where are found in solitary confinement the prisoners, much less with the knowledge that you wished to do it, demonstrating an officiousness so marked, when you had not received from any of them any reclamation, as might have been verified at once through me, if their conscience had permitted them even to suppose that they were innocent and worthy of the protection of that vice Consulate, moved on this gocasion, without doubt by unknown and suspicious ends. These ends, I can suppose, to be only those of coming out to the desence of your countrymen, if you saw them unjustly abused or threatened in their lives or goods, and in those ends, noble and honorable, your conduct would be elevated. But neither on the occasion to which you reier in your communication, nor in any other, have you a well founded motive of complaint nor alarm any foreign subjects, principally of North America, that has rendered due respect to the Spanish laws, the tranquilinty of the country and the preservation of public peace, conditions which every honorable man ought to dil in order to live and reside on the earth: for the fereigner, permit me also? to observe, that even when among the erew of the Virginius there may be one or more American citizens, the sole fact of being found in comany with the most notable chiefs of the insurrection which decolates this sile, would be sufficient, if it were not known that some of them also belonged to those, so as to lose, according to international law, all kind of protection on the part of the countries irom whence they proceed; because in this case those countries also if they persisted in defending criminals of such a class, would receive the repossibility, at least morally. For the rest you may address yourself to whoever you wish, all the protests that may be desired, according to the announcement made in your third communications. And they are so much without foundation, as Mr. Ryan, with regard to whom you personally spoke to me, asking me permission to testi To the Consul of the United States. CUBA, NOV. 4. 1873.

FEELING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Public Meeting When the News Arrived-Resolutions of the Legislature-Senator Paterson's Views-A Second Meeting and Warlike Resolutions.

Cornwers Nov 21 1979 The reception of the news contained in the HERALD Madrid special of the 20th has caused the greatest excitement both in Richmond and in Columbia, the State capital. In Columbia, as soon as the news of the insolent conduct of the Spanish Ministry was received,

A PUBLIC MEETING was held, at which all the State officials and members of the State Legislature were present. United States Senator Robertson, from this State, and clared in favor of an immediate annexation of

Cuba. A COLORED CONGRESSMAN'S SPEECH. Congressman Elliott, who is a colored man, said he was ready to record his name in aid of the liberation of Cuba. He delivered an expression in which the words of the people of the country would do much when as a Representative it became necessary for him to speak his sentiments in Congress. He should do it without hesitation. He believed that the same feeling that had been manifested here to-night would be manifested on the floor of Congress; that the feeling would be unanimous, without dis-tinction of party, to vindicate the honor of America, and that if it became necessary to declare war it would be declared without hesitation. So far as his vote was concerned it would be cast in accordmanded it, because the United States government had passed laws gnaranteeing protection abroad as well as at home. If international law allowed Spaniards to seize a vessel sailing under the American flag and carry its citizens into one of its ports and there murder them it was time it was annihilated.

Several members of the State covernment space.

several members of the State government spoke in the same atrain. Governor Meses did not make a speech, but it is well known that he tuily endorses the sentiments expressed by the Legislature in the resolutions adopted the other day.

THE LEGISLATURE, at its session to-day adopted resolutions instructions.

THE LEGISLATURE,
at its session to-day adopted resolutions instructing south Carolina's Senators and Representatives in Congress to arge the Cabinet to resent the insult to the American flag. The resolution was endorsed by both rebublican and democratic members.

sait to the American ang. The resolution was culdersed by both recubilean and democratic members.

The Herald correspondent interviewed United
States Senator John J. Patterson on the Cuban
question to-day. The Senator says he has for
years been hoping that Cuon would be free and
annexed to the United States, and he thinks the
opportunity has arrived to bring it about. The
annexation of the island, or the establishment of
iree commercial intercouse, will be of vast benefit
to the South, and particularly to South Carolina
and Charleston, and he believes that the present
complications will result in one or the other.
A fittle war, he thinks, would be wholesome for the reconcultation of the North
and the South, and would relieve the
financial embarrassments by causing an
expansion of the currency, increasing the price of
commodities and giving employment to the large
number of laborers who are now thrown out of
work. He thinks the administration cannot afford
to lose the opportunity of relieving itself from the
responsibility of the financial crisis, and must
declare war against Spain, or at any rate suspend
the neutrality laws. In Charleston the excitement
is no less intense than here, and the people are
clamoring for the government to push the work of
arming Forts Sunter and Moultrie, in the harbor,
which are now discounted and matted for any defence in case of an invasion by Spanish war vesseis.

THE FEELING IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 21, 1873. Governor Smith, of this State, upon being asked to give his views about the Cuban difficulties, declined doing so on the ground that the complications with Spain are not sufficiently developed to authorize the expression of his opinion.

Alexander H. Stephens, the new Member of Congress from this district, who is en route to the national capital to take his seat after an assence of fourteen years in the United States Congress, upon being interviewed, says he is for the acqu

of fourteen years in the United States Congress, upon being interviewed, says he is for the acquisition of Cuba immediately. He considers the Virginius butchery the greatest and bloodiest massacre of modern times. There is nothing analogous to it in American history, except the selzure of the El Dorado during the administration of President. Pierce, at which time he desired that the United States should take possession of Cuba. He is of the opinion that the present crippled government of Spain will offer every apology for the indignity and insult offered to our flag, and will place he riself in the position of the lame man whose dogs worried his neighbor's sheep. She will simply say. "I'm unable to restrain my volunteers, and you must deal with them as you please."

Mr. Stephens is in layor of the government immediately suspending the neutrality laws; and hat thinks if this is done so large and powerful a lorce of American soldiers would land upon the island in a few days that all Spanish opposition would be at once overcome and the peaceful acquisition of Cuba would be speedify secured. He says it is desirable for more reasons that none that Cuba should be taken and than one that Cuba should be taken and secure patent to every American statesman, in conclusion, he said that such a movement on Cuba would now turnish common ground for all the people of the United States—reasons that only reconcile all party differences, but would only reconcile all party differences, but would not be seed and two and the passent on a few days.

VOLUNTEERING AT LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 21, 1873. Captain Stringer, late of the volunteers, asks the Governor to issue commission for enlisting Cubas

volunteers. ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 21, 1873. A boy named Thomas Young, in years of age, was drowned white allging on los on a sond in milibury to day,